

# Southern Standard

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## SAMPLE COIES.

We send copies of the STANDARD this week to many persons who are not subscribers, with the hope that they may be pleased with the paper and send us the subscription price, \$1 per annum. The STANDARD is the only weekly agricultural paper published in the State. It is a plain country paper, intended more for usefulness than for show, with clear, easy print that children and old people can read with ease. We think the paper when carefully examined, will recommend itself, and soon become a welcome visitor to every one to whom we may send it for examination. We would be glad to send a few sample copies to any person who may desire to see it, and would thank our friends for the names of such.

## FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Our most excellent cotemporary, the Fayetteville Observer, in last week's issue says:

"We are requested by grain dealers to call the attention of the authorities to the discrimination that is made against Fayetteville in south-bound freights. Grain is billed at Nashville for Savannah at 19 cents per bushel, while the same grain shipped from Fayetteville, which is forty miles nearer, would cost 32 cents."

From the above reading we would infer that Fayetteville grain shippers are charged 32 cents per bushel on grain to Savannah, while Nashville shippers are charged only 19 cents per bushel. If this is true, Fayetteville has sufficient reason for complaint. If, however, it is 32 cents per 100 pounds, which we presume it is, the difference is not so much. It is about 32 cents per 100 pounds from points on the McMinnville road and we presume the rates on the two roads are about the same.

## FARMERS' MEETING IN GRUNDY COUNTY.

As Vice-President of the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Association for Grundy county, I have called a meeting of all the farmers of said county to meet at Altamont on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1883, for the purpose of organizing a county association and appointing committees in accordance with the constitution and By-laws of said Middle Tennessee Farmers' Association. Also to appoint delegates to the State association which is to meet at the State Capitol Sept. 11, 1883. It is desired and earnestly requested that all the farmers, as far as possible, attend said meeting, so that Grundy county may be organized and in harmony with the rest of the counties of Middle Tennessee in advancing the agricultural interests of the State. Remember the time is Saturday, Sept. 1, 1883.

L. H. NORTHCUR,  
Vice-President.

## FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday, and the Organization Effected.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of Davidson county met in the County Court room Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Gen. W. H. Jackson, vice-president of the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Association, called the meeting to order. He impressed upon those present the great advantage of organization. Political demagogues, he said, imposed upon the farmer more than any other class of people. This move had no political significance so far as he was concerned. He knew of no political office with which he was willing to be infected. It was not for the advancement of any individual or combination. He had often thought and expressed himself of the advantages to the farmer of establishing a farmers' exchange. A large room could be secured at a small

cost, to which samples of all the products of the farmer could be brought, and with prices from all the markets of the country produce could be sold actually for future delivery by the sample. Under this arrangement farmers could in a measure regulate railroad rates, could shape public opinion and control legislation as far as affects their interests. In declaring the meeting ready for business he said there was nothing cut and dried about it, but they desired every man to speak freely.

Mr. B. F. Cockrill, president of the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Association, said that the inception of this movement rose from necessity. Among all the intelligent farmers in the county, not one can tell the average amount of products, sales or prosperity of the farmers adjoining. Progress could only be achieved by the dissemination of information and thorough organization. As now exists the farmer wants to sell his produce, he goes to the merchant and asks him to price it and take it. A few men cannot do this work of establishing an exchange. There are over 300,000 farmers in Tennessee. By a united effort satisfactory results can be obtained. He moved that they proceed to organization.

Capt. Pleas A. Smith was placed by him in nomination for president and unanimously elected.

Messrs. John M. Thompson and B. F. Cockrill conducted him to the chair.

Mr. Smith said he was more in the habit of plowing than making speeches. He never made but one in his life, that was to his sweetheart and he was glad to say was a successful one. He said his heart was in this move and would do everything in his power to advance and promote the interests of each and all of his fellow farmers throughout the country.

On motion of Capt. John W. Morton, Mr. T. O. Harris was elected secretary.

Mr. M. S. Cockrill was elected treasurer of the exchange.

On motion it was unanimously agreed to call the organization "the Davidson County Farmers' Exchange."

The following committee was appointed on constitution and by-laws: Messrs. B. F. Cockrill, chairman; J. O. Phillips, A. H. Sharpe, J. A. Harwood and John H. Williams, Sr.

A committee of three was directed to be appointed to each civil district to solicit names of members for the exchange.

Dr. T. B. Harwell, of Giles county, and master of the State grange, was called upon. He said that he was in the city by accident, but as a farmer he had come to the convention. He could not attempt to make a speech. His private ventures in speech-making, unlike those of the president, had all been disastrous failures. He was in sympathy with the move. He was a granger and knew well there was no distrust on the part of the Patrons of Husbandry of those farmers' organizations. The times were auspicious for such a movement. Organization and co-operation were a necessity. There was a growing intelligence among farmers, which will solve the problem of agricultural success. He had just returned from a distant part of the State where he had been in conference with his brother grangers, and he would say they were in earnest. The field was a broad one, and all could work in it. By united effort great good could be accomplished.

Mr. B. A. Enloe, of the Jackson Tribune and Sun, was then invited by the president to address the meeting. Mr. Enloe said he was not in the habit of addressing agricultural bodies as such, though he had done all in his power to promote the organization of the farmers of West Tennessee, and had presented through the columns of the Tribune and Sun an entirely different view of the subject of diversified farming to the one he would present on this occasion. His address, which was

thrown together at odd times, was not intended for a more serious occasion than a barbecue or some social gathering, and he had consented to accommodate Capt. John W. Morton, who had heard it at Jackson, by remaining over to deliver it to the Davidson county farmers. He said that as variety is the spice of life so diversity is the poetry of farming, and insisted that the idea of diversity might be properly carried into the matter of agricultural addresses. He discussed in an entertaining manner the suburban agriculturist and his partiality for rye, and especially his partiality for the best methods for consumption at the expense of the best methods of production. Wheat culture was treated from a suburban standpoint as to the best methods of getting a quick return and satisfactory yield. He discussed fully the subject of corn raising, and said our first knowledge of corn dated back to the time when Columbus discovered that the Indians raised it, but with the assistance of an aggressive civilization we had developed this product to a point where it raises more of them than they do of it. As to cotton, that should be planted in the dark of the moon, or anywhere in the moon if relied on as a profitable crop for exclusive cultivation. The Irish potato holds undisputed sway over the popular heart. One of the chief charms of its cultivation is the delightful uncertainty about it. It will always produce a good crop of potatoes or bugs one, and the beauty about it is that you never can tell which. Potatoes are good for bugs, but bugs are not good for potatoes. It is a very illogical vegetable, anyway. While it will bring double the amount of bugs to the acre it will not bring potatoes. Everybody raises grass. Some people raise it because it is easier to let it grow than to prevent it. The blackberry heads the spontaneous production of the soil. It, with the watermelon, has done more to promote individual liberty and summer recreation among our colored population than the Fifteenth amendment. He suggested the growth of the cucumber as a means of defensive warfare, and said it would inflict more punishment upon the enemy at short range than the Galling gun. He said that watermelons were raised most successfully at night and were generally planted in boys. He discussed the relative merits of the sheep and dog in a humorous vein which it would be impossible to express in less space than the speaker filled. The goat, the mule and the negro, as the other part of our labor system, were fully discussed, much to the satisfaction of the audience. He referred to the trade on the Chicago board of trade and the New York cotton exchange as the most successful farmers in the country, and advised his audience to stick to diversified farming.

Col. Thos. Claiborne addressed the meeting and urged that the exchange take definite business shape. The chair appointed, under the resolution to work up members in the various districts, three members from each civil district.

The meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock when a report from the committee is expected and other business will be had.—World.

## Up in the Mountains.

Correspondent in Neal's State Gazette.

There are some places which, traced out upon the map, seem to occupy a very small space, and it seems to us could they be blotted out of existence they would scarcely be missed—so small and insignificant are they in comparison with the great whole, the universe. But take their names from out the beautiful places of earth—from the history of her sublime deeds and heroic actions—then there would be felt a void that could not be filled. Where could be found another Switzerland with its glistening waterfalls and Alpine streams? Where another Italy, the

home of poetry and song? and Greece, the birthplace of the illustrious sages of olden times? Then come back to our own native land and rest your tired feet upon the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee; drink in all the beauty of the little town of McMinnville, nestled securely up among the mountains, and tell me could this place, scarcely a dot upon the surface of the globe, be spared? For answer I would refer you to the many who are summing here, drinking in deep draughts of mountain air, and gazing from morning till night upon the beautiful vistas that open on every side. Of all lovely places there could not be found a more lovely summer resort than this. It is God's own country upon which he has smiled. In the distance mountain rises over mountain, a series of steps as though the last would return its beauty to the God who gave it. The mountains can be seen plainly from the town, where the sunlight lays in great golden floods, making everything else darker by contrast.

Ben Lomond mountain is a favorite haunt for the young people, who go up on horseback. Leaving the base so beautifully sandaled with daisies, a beautiful road winds round through shadowy spots. The sun falls dazlingly on the rich ripe beauty August has given, and the distance below shows the orchards and gardens ablaze with autumn colors. The rugged rocks by the wayside bear shrubbery and hardy mountain flowers. Here and there a tiny waterfall timidly creeps on its way to the streams below.

A row upon the Barren Fork at about 7 p. m. and a return 'by the light of the silver moon' is equal to that night in June upon the Danube river so celebrated in song. This stream is buried away down in the mountain, walled up by the high rocks—something like "The Lover's Leap," suggestive too of "Lovers' Sleep." The little boat glides listlessly down the placid waters. The dipping oars alone break the stillness as they keep time to youthful hearts. In the deep thick woods may be heard the *miserere* of the crickets in their vast concert hall, which is lighted only by the fire-flies' tiny lamps. And ought not character to correspond with the places which gave it birth? Might we not expect to find here strong, rugged natures ready to do and dare?

"Pliant as reeds, where streams of knowledge glide;  
Firm as the hills to stem oppression's tide."

We feel in duty bound to say that we have met with some grand specimens of the genus *homo* here this summer, but as the Gazette is quite a visitor in this region we spare their blushes and are silent. Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the Warren House, is the prince of landlords and a most elegant gentleman. But—

"There's no place like home."

This we realize though absent only a few weeks, and as our trunk stands packed and strapped for the next omnibus, we stroll out to take a last look at the glorious mountains,  
"For the strength of the hills, we bless thee  
Our God, our fathers' God!  
Thou hast made thy children mighty  
By the touch of the mountain sod."  
McMinnville, Aug. 14. E. M. N.

## To Keep Potatoes.

Gallatin Examiner.

The farmers of Sumner county have raised this year a large crop of Irish potatoes, and prices generally have ruled so low that doubtless there is a large quantity yet on hand, and one great question now is, what to do with them, or how to keep them. In conversation with Capt. S. R. Simpson upon this subject he gave us the following information, which we give to our readers, hoping that it will be of benefit to them:

After your potatoes are dug take some slacked lime, and by means of a sieve or an old oyster can with holes punched in the bottom sprinkle the ground or floor of the room in which

you wish the potatoes kept; then place a thin layer of potatoes, sprinkling them with lime. Continue this process until all your potatoes are thus treated, and they will keep sound and good. Even if your potatoes have commenced to rot the lime application will stop it. This is certainly easily tried. Capt. Simpson has kept his potatoes in this way for 7 or 8 years.

## Happiness.

Breeder's Journal.

Contentment with one's lot is one of the first principles of happiness. The American people are prone to be restless and dissatisfied with their surroundings. They are constantly longing for something different, which they imagine will be better, because it is at a distance. They ignore the fact that happiness originates in one's self—by being contented with the present surroundings. Some imagine that if they do not have to work they would be happy, but the experiment has been tried by those who have had the opportunity, and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that there is no recipe for health and happiness like plenty of work. The moral of this is to be contented with things as they come. If the sky is cloudless and the sun shines, and the earth is dry, it is a conditioning of things that are rendering one very comfortable and capable of the greatest enjoyment. If, on the other hand, the skies are dark, it should be borne in mind that these are the conditions that are necessary to make a fertile country, that a season of rain and wet weather produces large quantities of grass, and both pastures and meadows are filled with new life and rendered of more value for a series of years. Wet weather kills and holds in check the insect world, which in dry weather multiply so much that they threaten the life of crops and the fruit. Three wet seasons add 25 per cent. to the productiveness of the farm, while three consecutive dry seasons do much to impoverish it.

World. Hon. L. H. Northeut, of Grundy county, besides being a good legislator, is also a good farmer, and is taking a lively interest in the forthcoming farmers' convention to be held in Nashville.

Marshall Gazette: J. R. Paine, of McMinnville, has been spending several days with Mr. Thomas Davis and family near Lewisburg. He is a kinsman of Mrs. Davis and we have found him to be a genial gentleman.

Manchester Times: A few years since the political press was unanimously silent on the temperance question; but now fully two-thirds of them are asking for stringent laws against liquor selling. Why this mighty revolution in public sentiment? It is because the people have become aroused, and intend to banish the monster, whisky, from our land.

The grain yield in Dakota and Minnesota will be the largest ever known and the reports from other northwestern states indicate excellent crop prospects. And the south will gather over 7,000,000 bales of cotton and raise more grain than ever before. The country will pull through.—Memphis Avalanche.

Gen. Dibrell met with another accident last week, which has confined him to his bed since. He was kicked by a horse on his lame leg, which was not entirely well from a bruise it received in a fall several months since. This last wound is not dangerous, only a flesh wound, and he will be out in a few days.—World.

Neal's State Gazette: During the present month the provident farmer should see that every fence corner on the farm is cleared of weeds, briars, and bushes. This work is easily done and not only adds largely to the looks of the place, but increases its productive capacity and preserves the fencing from an early decay.